JANUARY 17, 1771. NUMBER 1016.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE,* and *JOHN DIXON,* at the POST OFFICE.

As the Publick have not lately been favoured with any Account from England *of the Society of the Bill of Rights, we ſhall preſent them with the following Letter, which was ſent by* Robert Morris, *Eſquire, to the Chairman of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, reſigning the Office of Secretary to that Society.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE Poſt which I have held in your Society I ſhall ever eſteem to be one of the greateſt Honours of my Life, and the only Sort of Place I ever deſire to accept. With what Zeal, or Abilities, I have promoted the common Cauſe of Liberty, you are beſt able to judge. Such as theſe have been, they ſtill ſhall never be wanting, for the ſame Purpoſes, when I conceive myſelf capable of exerting them to Effect. Some Succeſs has, without Doubt, already attended the Operations of our Society; but my own Judgment is that an unhappy Neceſſity will require Operations of a different nature, before we ſhall have fulfilled the Duty which, as *Patriots,* we owe to our Country. In an Age ſpiritleſs and abandoned as the preſent it is Something to have proceeded thus far. It is through our Means that the Claim of a free Repreſentation has not long ago been cruſhed in its Birth. Hitherto it has been ſuppreſſed by the mere Dint of ſuperiour Force, and now waits impatiently to be vindicated by the noble Reſentment of an injured People. Through us the Perſecution of an Individual, who by the Name of Countryman has every Title to our Support, has been rendered almoſt ineffectual; and the Abetters of it, however dignified, have become the Scorn and Hatred of the People. It has not been my Fault if that Gentleman has not been ſufficiently rewarded for all his Troubles. I wiſh to ſee him ſuperiour to his Enemies, and eaſy in his Circumſtances, as I know him to be independent in his Principles. This he deſerves from the Humanity, the Gratitude, and, if we have a Deſire not to ſee a ſimilar Proſcription repeated in our Days, from the good Senſe of this Nation. As for thoſe perpetual Candidates for Power, Penſion, or Office, both within the Senate and without, I equally deteſt and adjure them all, whether they are poſſeſſed of preſent Confidence or not. I hold them Enemies to the Liberty of the common People, Impoſtors in Politicks, and the Scourge of this Kingdom.

Much is wanting to give a Proſpect of Succeſs to our Oppoſition againſt the Miniſters of Government. We are not without Abuſes, but without the legal Means of reforming them. The whole Frame of Adminiſtration is corrupt. It is a Farce to call the Parliament a complete and adequate Repreſentation of the People; againſt this more than the Middleſex Election ſtares us in the Face. It is in vain therefore to reſort to them, or poſtpone our Hopes to the feeble Remedy of a ſeptennial Choice; a Choice placed in ſuch Hands as never to become expreſſive of the Senſe of the Community. Petitions and Remonſtrances have been tried, without effect. There remains, however, the good Courage of the Engliſh Nation, which I hope (though there has long appeared too great a Deficiency of Spirit) will never fail to ſhow itſelf when the Meaſure of Oppreſſion is fully completed. I am in little Doubt that both the Periods will ſoon arrive; until which, though I ſhould wiſh to prevent the Occaſion, I ſhall reſerve myſelf, being of Opinion with thoſe reſpectable Ancients who held it criminal not to take a Part in the Commotions of their Country.

Having given this Account of my Principles, and theſe Reaſons for my Conduct, I muſt now reſign the Office of Secretary, which I have been honoured with in your Society from its Commencement. I ſhall ſtill be proud of being aſſociated with Men who, I am perſuaded, have effectually removed themſelves, by the deciſive Part which they have taken againſt the moſt favourite and determinate Meaſures of the Court, from Truſt, Honour, or Employ, whilſt the preſent Syſtem of Affairs continues. The Support of Mr. Wilkes, that Victim to a Woman's Wrath, is a Teſt to which the great Leaders of parliamentary Oppoſition will never ſubmit. They behold, in him, an unſurmountable Barrier to the expected Gratifications of all their Labours. We have ſeen them ſeparate themſelves from him and from his Cauſe (unleſs where they could make it ſubſervient to their own Ambition) as they would from an Infection; and whilſt they continue ſo ſeparated I ſhall look upon them as intereſted Men, more ſtudious to do themſelves good than their Country. Theſe are not the Perſons from whom we are to expect Subſcriptions, ſolemn Covenants, Stipulations, and Confederacies. Such are the Inſtruments and Reſources of more honeſt Men, for which the Time already approaches, but to which theſe never will be driven, unleſs in mere Deſpair of obtaining Places; a Matter which it is not impoſſible may ſoon happen, through the happy Obſtinancy of the ſuperiour Powers, and thus they, who never could be virtuous before, be rendered ſo from the Want of other Temptation, in Deſpite of themſelves and their own evil Inclinations.

For my own Part, I will confeſs that the Cauſe of Mr. Wilkes, as an injured and perſecuted Individual, has been the firſt and hitherto only Motive of my appearing in publick. I have the Satisfaction to ſay that I leave this Cauſe in a better Situation at leaſt than when I found it, though not the Vanity to think that much of our Succeſs (which indeed ought to have been greater) has been owing to my Endeavours. I am reſolved, however, not to act any longer in the Office of Secretary. I ſhould not have undertaken it at firſt but in Expectation that it would have ſoon fallen to the Lot of others, in Turn. I have repeatedly deſired Leave to reſign, and as conſtantly received no other Anſwer than your Compliments upon my Conduct. I muſt now therefore reſign without Leave, becauſe I cannot continue in my Office with the ſame Alacrity I have done, being tired of my Share of the Burthen, and having Something elſe to do. As for the Odium which may have fallen upon my Name, from the conſpicuous Part I have appeared in, I ſhall eſteem that my greateſt Reward, being ſatisfied it will come from a Quarter whoſe Enmity will be my greateſt Honour. When you proceed to the Election of another Secretary, I hope your Choice will fall upon one much more worthy than,

Gentlemen,
Your devoted and obedient
Humble Servant,
ROBERT MORRIS.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

An Account of the DEATH *and* BURIAL *of* ROBERT MORRIS, *late* SECRETARY *to the* BILL *of* RIGHTS.

NOTWITHSTANDING this Gentleman ſo ſneakingly deſerted the Cauſe of LIBERTY, yet no Reſentment appeared thereon from that illuſtrious Body, *the Supporters of the Bill of Rights.* They charitably conſidered his former Services, and in Memory of them were determined to bury him in all funeral Pomp, as due to the Man who was once ſo inſtrumental and active in the Support of a Cauſe which it ought to be the Intereſt of every Engliſhman to ſupport.

Yeſterday, at twelve o'Clock at Night, being the Hour fixed for depoſiting the Remains of this *quondam* Patriot, the SONS of LIBERTY accordingly attended at Guildhall, in deep black; the Body ſtanding in the Centre of the Hall, under the Figures of Gog and Magog, ſupported upon the Shoulders of four Welch Gentlemen. After continuing in this Poſition ſome Hours, and being ſurveyed and viewed by all the loyaleſt of the loyal Citizens, Mr. Beardmore, in the Character of the City *Anthony,* made a SPEECH, &c.

After the elegant Oration was pronounced by Mr. Beardmore the Funeral Proceſſion began, in the following Order, towards St. Sepulchre's Church.

The Ward of Farringdon Without.
The Waiters to the London Tavern.
The Cook.
Parſon Green.
The Lord Mayor, Half white Half black.
The Recorder, gagged.
Dryden Leach, hung with Middleſex Journals.
The Poet Kenrick, with an inkleſs Pen and empty Dram Glaſs.
A Printer's Devil, with the St. James's Chronicle,
and Robert Morris's fatal Letter.
The Trainbands,
Conſtables, and Death Hunters.
Forty Five Welchmen in yellow, trimmed with black,
and Leeks in their hats.

The BODY, adorned with various Copies of the deceaſed Secretary's laſt Letter to the Province of CAROLINA.

The ſix chief Mourners, riding upon ſix Goats.
Buckhorſe, crying the Elegy.
A Turtle Shell filled with all the Letters of Thanks
written by Robert Morris.
Four Babes, that could ſcarcely ſpeak, attempting to call out LIBERTY.

The Funeral Service being read by Parſon Green, as Cinna Shebbeare was earneſtly looking into the Grave, Dryden Leach gave him a Puſh, and he was earthed up with the unfortunate Robert Morris.

SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI.

SAVANNAH (*in Georgia*)

Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, Monday, November 5, 1770.

THE Houſe being informed of the much lamented Death of the Reverend George Whitefield, which lately happened at Newbury Port, in the Maſſachuſetts Government, and taking into Conſideration the many and uncommon Inſtances of his friendly diſintereſted Regard and Attention to the Welfare of the Inhabitants of this Province, as well as his Benevolence to Mankind in general, and unwearied Aſſiduity in preaching the Goſpel wherever he had the Opportunity; and this Houſe being deſirous to tranſmit to Poſterity the Senſe they entertain of the Virtues of the deceaſed, and to perpetuate the Commemoration of them, have unanimouſly come to the following Reſolutions, viz.

Reſolved, that this Houſe will provide a ſufficient Sum to defray the Expenſe of bringing the Remains of the Reverend Mr. Whitefield from Newbury Port, in the Maſſachuſetts Government, to be depoſited at the Orphan Houſe in this Province.

Reſolved, that this Houſe will provide a ſufficient Sum to erect a proper Monument, at the Orphan Houſe, for depoſiting the Remains of the Reverend Mr. Whitefield.

Reſolved, that this Houſe will provide a ſufficient Sum to defray the Expenſe of putting the Church of Savannah in Mourning, on Account of the Death of the Reverend Mr. Whitefield.

Ordered, that Mr. Ewen and Mr. Crooke do wait on the Rector of Chriſt Church, in Savannah, and requeſt he will preach a Funeral Sermon in Memory of the Reverend Mr. Whitefield, next Sunday. Accordingly they withdrew, and being returned, Mr. Ewen reported they had, according to Order, waited on the Rector, and that he anſwered he would prepare a Sermon accordingly.

Ordered, that the Clerk do write to the Rector and Churchwardens of Chriſt Church, in Savannah, acquainting them that the Houſe having come to a Reſolution to defray the Expenſe of putting the Church in Mourning, on Account of the Death of the Reverend Mr. Whitefield, the Houſe therefore requeſts they will be pleaſed to give Orders accordingly.

Ordered, that a Committee be appointed to inquire what will be the Expenſe attending the putting the foregoing Reſolutions into Execution, and report their Opinion thereon to the Houſe; and a Committee was appointed accordingly.

BOSTON, *December* 13.

AT the Superiour Court now holding in this Town came on, Yeſterday, the Trial of Edward Manwaring, Eſquire, an Officer of the Cuſtoms, Mr. John Munro, Notary Publick, Hammond Green, and Thomas Greenwood, who had been charged with firing Guns out of the Cuſtomhouſe on the Evening of the 5th of March, and indicted by the Grand Jury for the Murder of thoſe Perſons that were killed at that Time, and for which Manwaring, &c. were impriſoned. The Evidences againſt them being not credited, the Counſel for the Crown gave up the Cauſe, and the Jury acquitted the Priſoners without going from their Seats.

It is certain that at the Time when the Soldiers fired in King Street there were only two or three Women, and ſeveral ſmall Children, beſides a Son of Mr. Green's, in the Cuſtomhouſe, nor was there a Gun in the Houſe.

We hear from Machias, at the Eaſtward, that ſome Time laſt Month a Number of Perſons, diſpleaſed at having a civil Officer appointed among them, waylaid the Juſtice, beat him ſeverely, and threatened him hard if he offered to act in his Office; and that ſome Time after they broke open his Houſe, and did him conſiderable Damage. The Magiſtrate, and a Number of the Inhabitants, have ſent to the Authority here for Aſſiſtance and Direction.

December 17. Whatever may be the Opinion of the People in general relative to the late Trials, our Enemies themſelves are defied to point out a ſingle Inſtance of Indecency either in or out of Court, through the whole. We mention this not becauſe ſuch Inſtances are common here; far from it. On the contrary, without Diſparagement to any County in the Province, there is as much Reſpect paid to Courts of Juſtice in this as in any other. We pretend not to excel any. The poſting up a Paper of Scurrility, if it was ſuch, may have been a Piece of Craft in our Enemies, to bring an Odium upon the Town. If by this Means they could lay a Foundation for a Proclamation, they might think it would be ſufficient Ground upon which to form ſome falſe Repreſentation to thoſe on the other Side of the Water, whoſe Intereſt, as well as Inclination, it may be to believe, or ſay they believe, every Word of it. We ſhould be glad, however, if we might ſee the Piece, that the Publick, who are to advance the Reward, may form their Sentiments of it. The Soldiers were diſcharged from Court in high Daylight, and went their Way through the Streets with little, if any, Notice.

A very abuſive Paper, which was ſaid to be poſted upon the Door of a publick Building a few Mornings ago, we are told, was taken verbatim from a Play called Venice Preſerved, and that Mr. Otway was actually the Author. He and his Accomplices have been dead long ago, and can never be puniſhed for it in this Life, unleſs the Doctrine of Tranſmigration is true. The impertinent Man who poſted it up deſerves all the Puniſhment which the Law can inflict for ſo heinous a Crime. We will not dive into the Heart of this imprudent Man; but if he really intended, as ſome ſay, to reflect upon the Powers that be, and to inflame the Minds of the People againſt them, he has miſſed his Aim; and always will, while every One ſo clearly ſees that they are (if we may be allowed to quote the Scripture Language) "Terrours to evil Doers, and a Praiſe to them that do well." It will be the Wiſdom of this People, as it is their Duty, to have a Guard upon their Paſſions, and be peaceable.

Friday laſt Kilroy and Montgomery, who were convicted of Manſlaughter at the late Superiour Court held here, were branded in the Hand, in open Court, and diſcharged.

About the 20th Ult. a Son of Elihu Hall, Eſquire, of Maryland, was baptized by the Name of GEORGE WHITEFIELD, in Teſtimony of the Reſpect the Family bore to the deceaſed.

December 24. The Expectation of a ſpeedy War leads us to think of the preſent happy Situation Britain is in with Reſpect to the Colonies. In former Wars, they were indebted to the Affections and Purſes of Americans for any neceſſary Aids in Men or Money. To procure the former they will now have the Influence of Commiſſioners, Judges of Admiralty, &c. and for the latter, they have the whole American Revenue to apply to, without any Controul from the People.

It was Cauſe of Wonder to ſome among us that Mr. M——y, one of Lord Hillſborough's reforming Magiſtrates, ſhould embark for Great Britain at ſo critical a Seaſon; but their Wonder will ceaſe by being told that the Event of ſome late Trials has plainly diſcovered to the People that Soldiers quartered in this Town may, when they judge it expedient, fire upon and deſtroy the Inhabitants, without the *Orders,* or even *Preſence,* of a civil Magiſtrate.

A few Days ſince a Number of young Ladies met at the Houſe of Captain Martin Gay, in this Town, and ſpun upwards of two Hundred Knots of fine Thread; a moſt laudable Example of Induſtry, worthy of Imitation by all the Fair who wiſh well to America's Proſperity.

Several Watchmen of the Town ſay they have, for ſeveral Mornings paſt, diſcovered a Star, as they call it, or a Meteor, about four o'Clock in the Morning, in the North Eaſt, which continues for ſome Time riſing and lowering like a Lanthorn to a Kite.

We hear from Woodſtock that on the [illegible]th of laſt Month one Mary Harding, a young Woman employed in the Family of the Reverend Abiel Leonard, ſpun ſeven Pounds of Wool into twenty Skeigns and two Knots, being two Skeigns over and above three Days uſual Work of hired Spinners. She kept two Carders employed, with the utmoſt Diligence, the Whole of the Time; and, by an exact Computation of the Steps ſhe took in ſpinning the above, *ſhe walked fifteen Miles,* and two Hundred and ſixty Yards.

Laſt Thurſday the Beaver Sloop of War fell down to Nantaſket Road. One or two of the others now in this Harbour, we hear, are ſoon to follow.

We hear from Dorcheſter that a Hog was bit by a Mad Dog there about ten Days ago, who, after biting ſeveral others, died. The Dog was killed a ſhort Time after. Thoſe Hogs that were bit by the other were killed a few Days ago, ſome of which were buried, others were ſalted down, &c. &c. This may ſerve as a Hint to the Publick to examine what Pork they purchaſe.

Laſt Saturday ſe'nnight, as two Men, Meſſ. Curtis and Copeland, were going from Nantaſket to Braintree, in a Canoe, it overſet a few Minutes after they went off, and they were both drowned. Mr. Curtis has left a Wife and nine ſmall Children.

We hear from Portſmouth that laſt Saturday ſe'nnight one Mr. George Fernald, with his wife and Son, about ten years of Age, were going from thence to Newcaſtle, in a Canoe, which overſet, whereby the Woman and Boy were drowded.

The Earl of Dunmore has opened the Seſſions of the General Aſſembly at New York with a ſhort but very *pointed* Speech, which raiſe the Expectations of what may be the Reply from both Houſes. His Lordſhip eſteems himſelf "peculiarly happy in being at the Head of a Province *whoſe Example has been the happy Means* of renewing that mutual Intercourſe between the Mother Country and her Colonies which is ſo much the Intereſt of both to preſerve uninterrupted." His Lordſhip goes on: "This ſalutary Reconciliation, effected by THE PEOPLE OF THIS PROVINCE, cannot fail of endearing them, in a *particular* Manner, to our moſt gracious Sovereign." All this *plainly* refers to the Part taken by the Merchants and Traders of New York towards vacating the Non Importation Agreement, and breaking that Union among the Colonies, in this as well as other very important Points, which had proved ſo embarraſſing to an Adminiſtration remarkably tender of the Rights both of Britain and America. His Lordſhip's Heart ſeems to be full upon this Occaſion, and his Compliments are high. Some may perhaps imagine, at firſt View, his Partiality to his new Government may have biaſſed his Mind on this Occaſion; for the People of New York very warmly diſclaimed the Honour his Lordſhip ſo liberally beſtows upon them for this Meaſure, and *very courteouſly* endeavoured to transfer this Glory to the *Boſtonians.* They warmly denied their having done any Thing to the Prejudice of the Non Importation Agreement, and freely gave *the whole Merit* of this *reconciling Step* to their Brethren in this Province. This they did in the moſt *publick* and *explicit* Manner, in which they were *aided* by our common Friends the *Commiſſioners,* and ſome *very fair* Publications from the Cuſtomhouſe Books, ſaid to have been printed under their Auſpices. But, doubtleſs, his Lordſhip was thoroughly convinced, before he made his Speech, that the good People of New York were, *in this Inſtance,* too complaiſant to their Neighbours, and were *modeſtly* declining an Honour which no other Province could juſtly claim. They have, however, loſt Nothing by this ſingular Modeſty; for his Lordſhip has, with *great Juſtice,* and a good Grace, given the Palm to thoſe who *merited* it; and, doubtleſs, more ſubſtantial Rewards, if not already, will ſoon be conferred, by a *grateful* Adminiſtration, upon *ſome Individuals,* for ſo *ſeaſonable* and *important* a Service. It is, however, very unfortunate for this poor Town, that a Meaſure, while it is conſidered as baſe and odious, ſhould be laid at *our Door,* and as ſoon as it begins to be viewed in a different Light that both the *Honours* and *Gains* ſhould be transferred to *our Neighbours.*

NEW YORK, *December* 24.

To the FREEHOLDERS *of the City and Colony of* NEW YORK, *and to all the Friends of Liberty in the* BRITISH *Empire,*

GENTLEMEN,

WHOEVER is acquainted with the true End of Government in general, and the eſſential Principles of a free Government in particular, muſt grant that when a Subject of the latter is charged with a Crime againſt the State, or an Offence againſt an individual Member of it, the Laws of Juſtice forbid that any undue Meaſures ſhould be practiſed, before his Trial, to prejudice the Publick, or the Judges, againſt the Perſon accuſed.

What then muſt the impartial Publick think of the Juſtice and Humanity of the Author of the DOUGLIAD, who, prompted by Malevolence, has laboured, in twelve long periodical Papers, publiſhed in Mr. Gaine's Mercury, to render me odious to the Publick, and prejudice my Judges againſt me, before my Trial. Number third of thoſe Papers was pointedly addreſſed to the Grand Jury, in a Hand Bill, before they were qualified, to induce them to find a Bill againſt me. The Scurrility, Futility, and Falſehood, advanced in thoſe Papers, would long ſince have been anſwered; but that I could not do it effectually without anticipating, before my Trial, the Reaſons and Evidence of my Defence, which no Doubt emboldened him to take the baſe Liberty that appears ſo conſpicuous in thoſe Papers. The Publick may reſt aſſured that the unmanly Productions and Abſurdities of this hidden Genius ſhall be fully anſwered, whenever I am freed from the above Embarraſſments. The malevolent, not ſatisfied with all that illiberal and unjuſt Treatment, have, to render me ſtill more odious to the Publick, not ſcrupled to declare that I have ſpirited away one of the principal Witneſſes for the Crown, in the Proſecution depending againſt me, as the ſuppoſed Author or Publiſher of the Paper ſigned A Son of Liberty.

The judicious Reader will find, upon a careful Peruſal of the following Affidavits, what Ground there is for that malicious Charge; for by them it evidently appears that Michael Cummins, and two Boys of Mr. Parker's, who are the only Perſons who have left this City that belonged to Mr. Parker's Office at the Time of the Publication of the Paper in Queſtion, and that the former did not work in the Printing Office when the Paper was publiſhed. And it is well known that no Dependence was put on the Boys Evidence, becauſe they could not bring the Charge home to me. It alſo appears, from the Face of theſe Affidavits, that Meſſ. Anthony and John Car were in Mr. Parker's Office at the Time of the Publication of a Paper ſigned A Son of Liberty, directed "To the betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New York," and that they have not at any one Time ſince that been twenty four Hours out of this City, but have proſecuted their Buſineſs in as publick a Manner as uſual. Theſe Promoters of Falſehoods muſt neceſſarily be drove, as there is no other principal Evidence that has left this City ſince the Publication of that Paper but Mr. Parker, to aſſert that I have poiſoned him, or in ſome other Way put a Period to his Life, or confeſs that they have done me great Injuſtice.

The World will doubtleſs be at no Loſs to determine why my Trial has been hitherto delayed, for it is evident that it proceeds from an Inſufficiency of Proof to convict me.

The Publick may remember that ſhortly after the Paper ſigned A Son of Liberty, directed "To the betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New York," made its Appearance, the General Aſſembly addreſſed the Lieutenant Governour to iſſue his Proclamation of a Reward of one Hundred Pounds to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhould diſcover the Author or Authors, Aiders or Abetters, of the Publication of that Paper, ſo that he or they might be convicted; and, over and above the Reward promiſed, his Majeſty's Pardon was tendered to any of the Accomplices who ſhould diſcover the Author, &c. as may be ſeen at large in Mr. Gaine's Mercury of the 25th of December 1769.

Early in February an Information was lodged againſt Mr. Parker, as the Printer of the ſaid Paper, and a Council called, before whom he and one of his Boys, together with Meſſ. Anthony and John Car, were examined touching the Author. In this Examination, it is ſaid, he was threatened if he did not diſcover the Author, with a Complaint againſt him to the Government, which might endanger his Place in the Poſt Office. Mr. Parker, knowing that his Journeymen and Apprentices had been examined, as he had no Opportunity to conſult the Author, upon the Promiſe of the Lieutenant Governour and Council that he ſhould not be proſecuted as the Printer, informed them, as is ſaid, that I had brought the Manuſcript to him to be printed. It is ſuppoſed that it was by Order of the Council that Mr. Chief Juſtice Horſmanden, on the 8th of February laſt, iſſued his Warrant to bring me before him, to be interrogated about the Charge. I was accordingly brought to his Chamber, where I declined to give any Satiſfaction on that Head, and upon my refuſing to give Bail I was committed to Jail. In April Term the Grand Jury for the Body of the City and County of New York found a Bill of Indictment againſt me, charging me as the Author of a Libel againſt the General Aſſembly, &c. &c. &c. &c. to which I pleaded not guilty; and as the Indictment was brought in ſo late in the Term that I could not be tried, I deſired to be admitted to Bail, which the Court granted, when I entered into Recognizance, with two Sureties, each in the Sum of two Hundred and fifty Pounds, and myſelf in five Hundred Pounds, for my Appearance at the next Term. Since that two Terms have elapſed. The Publick will therefore be ſurpriſed to be informed that on Thurſday the 13th Inſtant, about Noon, I was ſerved by the Serjeant at Arms with an Order to attend the Houſe of Aſſembly forthwith, upon which I told him I would go with him immediately. Being brought to the Bar of the Houſe, Mr. Speaker informed me that I was charged by a Member with being the Author or Publiſher of a Paper directed "To the betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New York," and ſigned A Son of Liberty, and that I was, by an Order of the Houſe, to anſwer to the Queſtion whether I was or was not guilty. Upon this I aſked who were my Accuſers, or what the Evidences to ſupport the Charge. I was here interrupted by Mr. De Noyellis, who called me to Order, ſaying that I had no Liberty to ſpeak; in which Declaration Mr. Speaker immediately joined, and added, that I was not to ſpeak until I had Liberty of the Houſe, by the Speaker, to ſpeak. I replied, that I underſtood I was ordered to attend to anſwer the Queſtion. Mr. De Noyellis again interrupted me, and declared "that if I was not ſilenced "he would move for a Contempt of the Houſe;" and added, "that he "knew his Duty, from the Information that he was furniſhed with, and the "[illegible] Proofs he would make, it would appear that I was the "Author or Publiſher of the Paper." Upon this Mr. Clinton roſe, and obſerved that, from what had paſſed in the Houſe, he did not ſuppoſe that it was the Deſign of the Houſe to prevent my offering any Suggeſtion or Reaſons why I ſhould not anſwer to the Queſtion or the Charge, provided I treated the Houſe with proper Decency and Reſpect; to which the Houſe agreed. I then aſked the Speaker if I might proceed. Leave being granted, I proceeded in the following Manner. "Mr. Speaker, as I have not had [illegible] Notice to prepare for defending myſelf againſt this Charge, and am unaccuſtomed to ſpeak in publick Courts, eſpecially at ſo reſpectable a Bar as that of the Repreſentatives of the People, it cannot be expected that I can ſay much on the Subject; and as I have the greateſt Deference for the Repreſentatives of the People, for theſe Reaſons I hope the Honourable Houſe will put the moſt favourable Conſtruction on what I ſhall ſay on the Occaſion. Mr. Speaker, the Charge is too indefinite; but if the Honourable Houſe means by the Paper in Queſtion a certain Paper ſigned A Son of Liberty, which this Houſe and the Grand Jury have declared to be a Libel, I cannot anſwer the Queſtion, for two Reaſons." Here Mr. De Noyellis again interrupted me, by deſiring the Houſe to read the Paper ſigned A Son of Liberty, entered on their Journals of the laſt Seſſions; to which the Houſe agreed, and the Paper was accordingly read. After which Mr. Speaker told me I might proceed. Accordingly I told Mr. Speaker that two Reaſons rendered it improper for me to anſwer to the Queſtion. Firſt, that the Paper juſt read to me had been declared by the Honourable Houſe to be a Libel; that the Grand Jury for the Body of the City and County of New York had alſo declared it to be a Libel, and found a Bill of Indictment againſt me as the Author of it; therefore that I could not anſwer a Queſtion that would tend to impeach myſelf, or might otherwiſe be improper for me to anſwer. Secondly, that this Honourable Houſe had addreſſed the Lieutenant Governour to iſſue his Proclamation to offer a Reward of one Hundred Pounds to any Perſon that would diſcover the Author or Publiſher of the Paper ſigned A Son of Liberty, in Order that he might be proceeded againſt according to Law; that in Conſequence thereof Information had been made, and a Proſecution was commenced, and is now depending againſt me in the Supreme Court, where the Matter would be tried by a Jury of my Peers; that as the Honourable Houſe was a Party in the preſent Queſtion, and the Proſecution was commenced at their Inſtance, I conceived they ought not to take Cognizance of the Matter; and I queſtioned whether any Inſtance could be produced on the Journals of the Houſe of Commons of their taking Cognizance of a ſuppoſed Libel againſt them, when the ſuppoſed Author or Publiſher was under Proſecution in a Court of Juſtice; that I conceived ſuch a Procedure would be an Infraction of the Laws of Juſtice, which forbid that a Britiſh Subject ſhould be puniſhed twice for one and the ſame Offence; for if he could be puniſhed twice, he may be ſeven Times, and no Line could be run where the Puniſhment might end. Theſe, Mr. Speaker, are my Reaſons for not anſwering to the Queſtion; but I deſire the Honourable Houſe would be pleaſed to remember that I would not be underſtood to deny, or affirm, any Thing concerning the Paper in Queſtion." Mr. De Noyellis then roſe and ſaid that I might be made to anſwer the Queſtion, for the Houſe had Power to make me anſwer; that it is a Rule in the Courts below to oblige a Perſon charged to plead guilty or not guilty, or be ſubject to the Puniſhment of *pain fort et dure*. To which Mr. Clinton replied, that the Houſe had Power to throw me over the Bar, or out of the Windows, but that the Publick would judge of the Juſtice of it. Upon which Mr. James De Lancey roſe, and ſaid that the Houſe had *indulged* me to aſſign Reaſons why I ſhould not anſwer the Queſtion; to which I replied, I wanted no Indulgence of the Houſe. After a ſhort Debate, Mr. Clinton roſe and ſaid that his Reſidence was ſo far removed from the Means of authentick Information reſpecting my Proſecution that he could not depend on what he had heard concerning it. He confeſſed that the Newſpaper, and ſundry Perſons, had informed him that a Proſecution had been commenced againſt me, in Conſequence of the Addreſs of that Houſe to the Lieutenant Governour, but he could not determine on ſuch Evidence; he therefore moved the Houſe to order the Clerk of the Council, and Clerk of the Supreme Court, to attend the Houſe the next Morning at ten o'Clock, to inform them whether the Order of Council to Mr. Chief Juſtice Horſmanden, to iſſue his Warrant againſt me, was in Conſequence of the Addreſs of the Houſe to the Lieutenant Governour, and whether I was in Conſequence thereof indicted, and whether the Aſſembly was an Object of the Indictment.

The Houſe, as I underſtood, agreed that thoſe Gentlemen ſhould accordingly attend. Mr. Speaker then aſked the Houſe what Entry they would have made on my Affair. Several of the Members anſwered, the common Entry, with the Subſtance of the Reaſons I aſſigned why I would not anſwer to the Queſtion. A Draught was accordingly made, which Mr. Speaker read to the Houſe. Upon hearing it I apprehended that my ſecond Reaſon for not anſwering the Queſtion was not fully expreſſed, and therefore told Mr. Speaker that I ſhould be glad if the Houſe would order the Subſtance of the Reaſon to be more fully entered. Mr. De Noyellis then declared that if I perſiſted in the ſecond Reaſon he would move the Houſe againſt me for a Breach of Privilege. Upon this a ſhort Debate commenced, in the Courſe of which I conceived that my Meaning was not clearly underſtood. I therefore deſired Mr. Speaker to aſk Leave of the Honourable Houſe to let me ſay a Sentence or two by way of Explanation. Leave being granted, I told the Honourable Houſe that I had the higheſt Reſpect and Eſteem for the Repreſentatives of the People, but that in Exoneration of myſelf I muſt ſay that the preciſe Idea I intended to convey in the ſecond Reaſon was that as the Proſecution had been commenced, and was then depending againſt me, at the Inſtance of the Honourable Houſe, I conceived it would be an Infraction of the Laws of Juſtice for them to take Cognizance of the Matter again. Some of the Members appearing to have ſome Doubt about the ſtrict Meaning of what I had ſaid, Mr. Speaker deſired me to commit my Anſwers to Writing, which I accordingly did in the Words following the Queſtion put to me; which the Reader may ſee, at large, in the Extract of the Journals of the Aſſembly reſpecting this Tranſaction.

After Mr. Speaker had read my Anſwer to the Houſe, he declared that what I had committed to Writing reflected more upon the Honour and Dignity of the Houſe than what I had ſaid before; upon which Mr. James Jauncy, and Mr. James De Lancey, declared it was clearly a Breach of Privilege. Mr. Clinton then roſe, and ſaid that he could by no Means conſider my Anſwer as a Breach of Privilege, for that the Houſe had put a Queſtion to me and determined that I might aſſign Reaſons why I ſhould not anſwer it; that what I had wrote were only my Reaſons, or Opinion, why I ought not to anſwer to the Queſtion. Upon this Mr. De Noyellis obſerved that he was ſurpriſed that any Member of that Houſe ſhould attempt to vindicate an Inſult offered to the Honour or Dignity of that Houſe; to which Mr. Clinton replied that he was far from vindicating an Inſult offered to the Honour or Dignity of the Houſe, but that he conceived the Honour and Dignity of it would be better ſupported by Juſtice than by ſtraining its Authority. At Length the Queſtion was put, as I underſtood it, whether I was not guilty of a Breach of Privilege and Contempt of the Authority of the Houſe, which was carried in the Affirmative, in Manner as appears by the Votes. It was ordered that I ſhould aſk Pardon of the Houſe.

Upon which Mr. Speaker looked towards me, and, as I underſtood, put the Queſtion. I anſwered, that rather than reſign the Rights and Privileges of a Britiſh Subject I would ſuffer my right Hand to be cut off at the Bar of the Houſe. Mr. Speaker then, by Order of the Houſe, put the Queſtion whether I ſhould, yea or nay, aſk Pardon of the Houſe; to which I anſwered, that I had not committed any Crime. Some of the Members then ordered the Serjeant at Arms to take me into Cuſtody. As no Order of the Houſe had then been made to warrant him to do it, I told them that Mr. Serjeant knew his Duty better than to lay a Finger on me without a formal Order of the Houſe, and charged him to do it at his Peril. Mr. Speaker was then ordered to make out his Warrant to the Jail Keeper of the City and County of New York, commanding him to receive me into ſafe and ſecure Cuſtody, &c. While the Clerk was making out the Warrant, as I wrote my Reaſons for not anſwering the Queſtion in a great Haſte, I aſked the Speaker for a Copy of them. Mr. James De Lancey anſwered, that as I had committed a Breach of Privilege I was not entitled to it. It was accordingly refuſed. The Warrant to the Jail Keeper being finiſhed, it was given to the Serjeant at Arms; and as I could not gather, from what had paſſed in the Houſe, that any Order of the Houſe had been made, or entered, commanding him to take me into Cuſtody, I told him that was no Authority for him, and therefore charged him at his Peril not to lay a Hand upon me without an Order of the Houſe. Some of the Members then cried out to him to do his Duty; that there was an Order of the Houſe. Upon which I came with him to this Place. Thus I have given the Reader a particular Account of the Cauſe for which I have been deprived of my Liberty, and hope he will pardon my being ſo circumſtantial, and the Egotiſm in it. There have been ſo many Miſrepreſentations of this Matter artfully ſpread abroad that it was judged proper to enter into the former; and the frequent Interruptions I met with, which neceſſarily occaſioned many ſhort Sentences, unavoidably produced the latter; all which, I flatter myſelf, will ſufficiently apologize for me to the delicate Reader. The principal Facts are inconteſtibly proved by the following Extract of the Votes.

Extract from the printed Votes of the General Aſſembly now ſitting, December 13, 1770.

A Motion was made by Mr. De Noyellis, in the Words following, viz.

Mr. Speaker,

I MOVE that Alexander M'Dougall may be ordered to attend forthwith at the Bar of this Houſe, to anſwer to a Complaint I have to make againſt him, for being the ſuppoſed Author or Publiſher of a certain Paper, directed "To the betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New "York," and ſigned A Son of Liberty, dated the 16th of December 1769. And a Debate ariſing upon the ſaid Motion, and the Queſtion being put thereon, it was carried in the Affirmative, in Manner following viz. For the affirmative, Mr. Boerum, Mr. Rapeljie, Mr. Clinton, Mr. De Witt, Mr. Ten Eyck, Mr. De Noyellis, Mr. Gale, Mr. Jauncy, Colonel Seaman, Mr. Billop, Captain Seaman, Mr. Kiſſam, Mr. Van Cortlandt, Captain De Lancey, Colonel Phillips, Mr. De Lancey, Mr. Van Kleeck. For the negative, Colonel Woodhull.

Ordered therefore, that Alexander M'Dougall attend the Houſe forthwith.

Ordered, that the Serjeant at Arms attending this Houſe ſerve him with a Copy of this Order forthwith.

The Serjeant at Arms attending at the Door, was called in; and being aſked what he had done with Reſpect to ſummoning Alexander M'Dougall to attend at the Bar of this Houſe, anſwered that he was attending accordingly.

The ſaid Alexander M'Dougall being then called in, Mr. Speaker acquainted him that he was charged by a Member of this Houſe with being the Author or Publiſher of a certain Paper, entered on the printed Journals of this Houſe on the 18th Day of December 1769, directed "To the "betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New York;" and the ſame being read, Mr. Speaker aſked him whether or not he was the Author or Publiſher of the ſame. To which ſaid M'Dougall replied, "that as the "Grand Jury and Houſe of Aſſembly had declared the Paper in Queſtion "to be a Libel, he could not anſwer to the Queſtion, Secondly, that as "he was under Proſecution in the Supreme Court he conceived it would "be an Infraction of the Laws of Juſtice to puniſh a Britiſh Subject twice "for one Offence, for that no Line could be run; that he might be puniſhed "without End. But he would not be underſtood to deny the Authority "of the Houſe to puniſh for a Breach of Privilege, when no Cognizance "is taken of it in another Court."

And upon Mr. Speaker's aſking whether the foregoing Words of ſaid M'Dougall were not a Contempt of the Authority of this Houſe, a Debate aroſe, and the Queſtion being put thereon, it was carried in the Affirmative, in Manner following, viz. For the affirmative, Mr. De Noyellis, Mr. De Lancey, Mr. Jauncy, Captain De Lancey, Mr. Billop, Mr. Kiſſam, Mr. Boerum, Mr. Ten Eyck, Mr. Van Kleeck. Mr. Rapaljie, Colonel Seaman, Colonel Phillips. For the negative, Mr. Gale, Mr. Van Cortlandt, Colonel Woodhull, Captain Seaman, Mr. Clinton.

Reſolved therefore, that Alexander M'Dougall. in his above Reply, does deny the Authority of this Houſe, and is therefore guilty of a high Contempt.

And the ſaid M'Dougall refuſing to aſk Pardon of the Houſe for the ſaid Contempt,

Ordered therefore, that the ſaid M'Dougall be taken into Cuſtody by the Serjeant at Arms attending this Houſe.

Ordered, that the Speaker iſſue his Warrant to the Jail Keeper of the City and County of New York, commanding him to receive the ſaid M'Dougall into ſafe and ſecure Cuſtody, and him to keep Priſoner in the common Jail of the ſaid City and County until he ſhall be thence diſcharged by due Courſe of Law; and that the Serjeant at Arms convey the ſaid M'Dougall, and deliver him to the Keeper of the ſaid Jail."

It may not now be improper to remind the Reader that I was, in the Law Senſe, in Bonds, as the ſuppoſed Author of that Paper, when I was taken firſt by the Serjeant at Arms, by Order of the Houſe, to be brought to the Bar; that when I was brought there, and charged as the Author or Publiſher of the Paper ſigned A Son of Liberty, and the Queſtion put to me whether or not I was the Author or Publiſher, not a Spark of Evidence was exhibited to the Houſe, before me, to prove the Charge; that, by the Determination of the Houſe, I was allowed to aſſign Reaſons, if I had any, provided I offered them with Decency and Reſpect to the Houſe, why I ſhould not anſwer the Queſtion. The Publick then are left to judge whether there is any Inſult or Contempt of the Authority of the Houſe in the Reaſons I aſſigned for not anſwering the Queſtion, and whether the Liberties and Privileges of a Britiſh Subject can be ſecure if an Exception to the Juriſdiction of the higheſt Tribunal of the Nation is to be conſidered as a Contempt of its Authority. It is the dreadful Condition of a Slave, when he is injured, to be confined only to utter his Senſe of it by Groans; but it is the peculiar Right and Privilege of Freemen, of Britiſh Freemen, not only to aſſert but to complain of a Violation of their Rights. This is the very Spirit and Genius of our glorious and much envied Conſtitution; a Conſtitution purchaſed at the Expenſe of Millions, and the Blood of Thouſands. Let not my Friends then be concerned for my preſent Sufferings, but ſo far as the Cauſe of Liberty ſuffers. For myſelf, I feel none; and notwithſtanding the Sneers of temporizing Sycophants about "my regaining Paradiſe," a Jail, for a noble Cauſe, with a ſelf-approving Conſcience, is to me a Paradiſe, compared to a conſcious Baſeneſs, even with all the Smiles of the Great.

For the many Viſits I have received from my Friends, of all Ranks, I am affected with ſincere Gratitude. They may reſt aſſured that none of their Rights ſhall be ſilently reſigned, by the Publick's

Moſt obedient humble Servant,

NEW JAIL,
December 22, 1770. }

ALEXANDER M'DOUGALL.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

What mighty Things from little Cauſes flow!
How fleeting Empire! So revolves the Scene;
So Time ordains, who rolls the Things of Pride
From Duſt to Duſt again.

OF all the various Scenes which human Folly has erected to feed its own Vanity I know none more apt to dazzle weak and little Minds than the buſtling Grandeur and unwieldy Pomp of Kings. The common Eye, removed far from the Centre of Royalty, makes large Allowances, and miſtakes the tawdry Tinſel of Parade for ſolid Gold and Diamonds; and perhaps there is Nothing wanting to give us a more unfavourable Idea of kingly State, than of any other in Life, except the Experience of it.

We view the outward Glories of a Crown,
But, dazzled with the Luſtre, cannot ſee
The Thorns which line it, and whoſe painful Prickings
Embitter all the pompous Sweets of Empire. HILL.

Thoſe great Revolutions of Empire, the mighty Storms of War, which often overturn or erect Kingdoms, as they frequently decide the Fate of Millions, ſo they ſeem to claim an uncommon Admiration from Mankind. Theſe are but *Effects*; and, without exciting any other Senſation in me than that of Horrour, it is the *Cauſe* that aſtoniſhes me. The mereſt Trifles are generally the Foundation of the moſt bloody Wars. Six Feet ſquare of Land, or an angry Look at an Ambaſſadour or a Whore, will often ſet Half a Dozen Monarchs together by the Ears. The great Swiggenbergius, ancient Biſhop of Kemperuco, informs us, in the 17th Volume of his *Corpus Hiſtoricum Univerſale*, that in the Year 173 there lived in Kaſangi, in Africa, a Woman who had black Eyebrows, but that an unhappy Gentleman, who was troubled with the Jaundice, abſolutely ſwore they were yellow; which ſo enraged the Lady that ſhe applied for *Satiſfaction* to her Gallant, the Parſon of the Pariſh, who had a Siſter that was in great Favour with a Nobleman's Butler; which Butler applied to the Nobleman his Maſter, who reported the Affair to the Miſtreſs of the Prime Miniſter; and this Miſtreſs laid the Matter before the Premier, who explained the whole Affair to the King. Theſe were the inviſible Steps of the Stairs by which this humble Petition gradually aſcended to the Ears of the King. His Majeſty was enraged. "Yellow Eyebrows! (ſays he) I'll make the Knave know that they are black." The poor Gentleman was ſent for to Court, but he had fled to another Kingdom. A Memorial was ſent to the Monarch of that Kingdom to ſend the Criminal back, but that King would not trouble his Head about it. A War was commenced; and in the Space of fourteen Years all the vaſt Country between Makoko and Abatus, containing four Thouſand Miles, was laid waſte; nine Hundred Thouſand People were killed; and the two Kings, tired of fighting each other, proclaimed a Peace, but the poor Gentleman was never found. The learned Father Glubbermannus, in the ſeventy third Folio Volume of his Commentaries on the ſaid Hiſtory, confirms the above, and concludes with this ſenſible Reflexion, *And all this to prove that a Lady's Eyebrows were black.*

If we examine the Foundations of Wars, even in our own Times, it will be found, I believe, that they are pretty much of the Nature of the above. Suppoſe, for a Moment, that we introduce one or two crowned Heads into the common Sphere of Life, and liſten privately to one of their Cabinet *Tete a Tetes*, their high Reſolves, tranſlated into very plain Engliſh, will be to the following Purport.

Goodman LOUIS*, *and Goodman* CHARLES*.

Louis. Brother Charles, do you ſee yon ſnug Encloſure behind Neighbour BULL's Orchard, that ſurrounded by the high Trees? What a delightful Spot it is! how fertile and well laid out!

Charles. Very true, Brother Louis; but what of that?

Louis. What of that! It is adjoining to your Farm and mine. How would you (ſhut the Door there) I ſay, Brother, how would you like to have it for your own? Eh!

Charles. Hum!

Louis. Ay, for your own, Brother Charles; give me your Hand. Suppoſe you and I were to join our Strength, and play a Trick upon John Bull. Eh! (you underſtand me) turn him out of the Premiſes, and we two go Snacks.

Charles. Think you ſo? A good Hint, by the Maſs. But, Brother, what Excuſe ſhall we make for taking what we have no Right to? All the People in the Pariſh will cry Shame, and call us bad Neighbours.

Louis. Puh! puh! let us firſt make ſure of the Game, and give our Reaſons afterwards.

War is commenced, carried on, and then declared; and after ſpending much Money on both Sides, and ſpilling much Blood, a Peace is concluded, *every Thing to remain as it was at the Beginning of the War* †.

But, laying aſide the Futility of the Cauſes which produce theſe Wars, what Advantages have accrued to any Country in Europe from ſuch Calamities, the long black Liſt of Rebellions, Treaſons, Broils, and Bloodſhed? Very few, if any. The Quarrels of twelve Centuries have made all of them unhappy, and none of them rich. So exactly has the political Balance been poiſed among the European Potentates, either through Jealouſy or Envy, that almoſt all the great Nations have no other Boundaries than what they poſſeſſed a Thouſand Years ago; nor has one been able to overcome the other, and ſo terminate the Conteſt. France, in Spite of the Conteſts of Edward III. and Henry V. notwithſtanding the Efforts of Charles V and Philip II. ſtill remains within its ancient Limits. Spain, Germany, Great Britain, Poland, and the States of the North, are nearly ſtill the ſame. What Effect then has the Blood of ſo many Thouſands, the Deſtruction of ſo many Cities, produced? Nothing, either great or conſiderable. The Chriſtian Princes, indeed, have loſt much from the Enemies of Chriſtendom, but have gained Nothing from each other; and, by preferring Ambition to Juſtice, they merit the Character of Enemies to Mankind.

In ſhort, on whatever Side we regard the Hiſtory of Europe, we ſhall perceive it to be a Tiſſue of Crimes, Follies, and Misfortunes, of Politicks without Deſign, and Wars without Conſequence. In this great Catalogue of human Infirmities a great Character may ſometimes happen to ariſe, as we ſometimes meet a Cottage or a cultivated Spot in the moſt hideous Wilderneſs. But for an Alfred, an Alphonſo, or an Alexander III. we meet with a Thouſand Princes who have diſgraced Humanity.

* *Kings of France and Spain.*
† *See the laſt Treaties of Peace.*

PORTRAIT *of a perfect* MISER.

THE Miſer does not conſider himſelf ſuch as he is; if he did, he would rather conceive Horrour againſt than be aſhamed of himſelf. He conſiders himſelf as a Man of excellent Forecaſt, as an Economiſt whoſe Thoughts ſtretch deep into Futurity. When we read the Miſer of Plautus, and that of Moliere, we are tempted to believe that the diſtinguiſhing Characareſticks of the Miſer are exhauſted. But the following is, perhaps, not leſs true, nor leſs energetick, than thoſe repreſented by thoſe great Maſters.

An Original of this Species having heard of a famous Phyſician at Paris, whoſe Parſimony was carried to Exceſs, had the Curioſity to pay him a Viſit. He was a faithful Diſciple, who burned with Deſire to be taught Leſſons by a renowned Maſter. Having previouſly apprized him of his coming by a Meſſage, he found him about eight o'Clock in the Evening, in Winter, in a ſmoky Room, with a ſmall Lamp that ſcarce gave any Light. He ſaid to him, at entering, "I am credibly informed, Sir, that you are the greateſt Economiſt in the World. I am ſomewhat of the Economiſt myſelf, but would be glad to be better verſed in the Art; and it would be an infinite Pleaſure to me if you were to befriend me ſo far as to give me a few Leſſons of Economy." "Is this all you come for (replied, rudely, the covetous Doctor, who imagined he was to have a Patient conſulting him on his bad State of Health) if it be all, ſit down there," pointing to an old crazy Chair, and with theſe Words he blew out his Lamp, telling him, "We have no Manner of Occaſion to ſee in Order to ſpeak, and in the dark our Thoughts will admit of fewer Diſtractions." "Hah! dear Sir!" cried the humble Diſciple, "this Leſſon of Economy is quite enough for me; I plainly ſee that I ſhall never be otherwiſe than a Scholar under the Tuition of ſo great a Maſter, but I proteſt to you that I will profit by what I have ſeen." So ſaying he withdrew, groping his Way down Stairs.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 17.

THE Brilliant, Captain Bennet, from Glaſgow, via Bourdeaux, in ſeven Weeks Paſſage, ſays that the Britiſh Courier to the Court of Spain paſſed through Bourdeaux the 7th of November, on his Way to England, and ſeemed to hint that a WAR with Spain was unavoidable.

The ——, Young, from Liverpool, and a Ship from London, which we have not been able to learn the Name of, are arrived at Norfolk.

On Sunday the 25th of November laſt WILLIAM NELSON, Junior, Eſquire, and his new married Lady, made their Appearance in Stratton Major Church, King and Queen County, for the firſt Time after Marriage; when an excellent Sermon, from the twenty fourth Chapter of Geneſis, Verſe twentieth, *And Jacob ſerved ſeven Years for Rachel, and they ſeemed unto him but a few Days, for the Love he had to her*, was delivered by the Reverend Mr. Dunlap. In handling the Diſcourſe, the Preacher, in his uſual animated Manner, touched upon the tender Paſſion of Love, as a neceſſary Requiſite in Courtſhip and Marriage; the Duty of

Huſband and Wife, with Reſpect to acquiring and preſerving domeſtick Happineſs; concluding with ſome very pertinent Animadverſions on the Conduct of Parties in Regard to the Diſpoſition of Children in Marriage, and how far the Duty between both ought to be reciprocal. The whole Diſcourſe was handled in a new and ſtriking Manner.

An humble Addreſs to the PLANTERS *of* VIRGINIA.

I BEG Leave to offer you a few Thoughts upon one Branch of your Laws reſpecting the almoſt univerſal Trade of Tobacco making, in which, of Courſe, we are all more or leſs concerned; and, doubtleſs, at a Time when there is ſo general a Struggle for the Maintenance of our Liberties invaded from abroad, it will be neither unſeaſonable nor improper to point out a ſingle Inſtance in which we ourſelves ſet the Seal to our own Bondage at Home. For what elſe can an inſecure, obnoxious, and dependent State be but a State of Fear, Suſpicion, and Servitude? And does not every Planter put himſelf preciſely in this very Situation, by permitting a Couple of Men to determine whether his Wares or Merchandiſes, the Product of one whole Year, ſpent with inceſſant Toil, Care, and Fatigue, ſhould be at laſt utterly conſumed or not? And oh! alarming Thought, their Judgment once paſſed is deciſive, and from which there can be no Appeal. Alas! ſuch a diſtinguiſhed and unlimited Prerogative ſurely ought never to be committed to any two merely human Beings, as it is an Attribute only of the Deity himſelf; for, to ſay the beſt we can of the Deciſions of Mankind, they are many Times partial, or miſtaken, a Failing from which Humanity can never totally diveſt itſelf. This then is to have our Intereſt inſecure, obnoxious, and dependent, even under the beſt Circumſtances the Caſe will admit of, not to mention the worſt, for that is too ſhocking to be admitted. Though many Planters have, I ſuppoſe, been fortunate enough to be no great Sufferers by theſe deified Judges, yet, to an attentive ingenuous Mind, the very Idea of their unlimited and uncontroulable Power creates Horrour. I write not for a Revolution, or to aboliſh the Inſpection Law, but only to abridge its Extent, and thereby to make it productive of ſuch placid and ſalutary Effects as all Parties may cordially acquieſce in; and this, I think, may moſt effectually be done by allowing the Planter (for why ſhould he not) to make the beſt Advantage he can of his condemned Tobacco, by ſhipping it at his own Riſk, or making Sale of it to any One, without removing it from the Warehouſe to which it was firſt brought, and judged at that Time not to be Staple Tobacco, though perhaps it may be found to be ſo afterwards. But it will be perhaps objected that if this new Regulation ſhould commence, and be in Force, there would be no farther Occaſion for Inſpectors, Breakers, or Pickers. I anſwer, they could never be the leſs ſervicetable Men becauſe they are reſtrained from doing Miſchief; nor need they therefore be diſcouraged from acting ſtill in their reſpective Places, as they are uſeful and honourable Employments, and for which our wiſe Legiſlature has allowed a handſome Penſion, whether this ſmall Alteration is admitted or not. For the Salary of Inſpectors is fixed, and therefore cannot at all be affected by it; and as for the Breakers, or Pickers, the Fifteen a Hogſhead allowed to them, together with the picking of ſuch Tobacco as they can mend by picking (and ſuch as they cannot, without Doubt, ought not to be picked) which Buſineſs they will ſtill have, as uſual, ought to content them alſo. Now how reaſonable is this Requeſt we here offer? And it is all we aſk for, or deſire; and ſurely it would argue the moſt abject Slavery, Oppreſſion, and Cruelty, could we not obtain it: That is (give me Leave, once more, to repeat it) that we may only be allowed to make the beſt Advantages we can of our own honeſt Labour and Toil, in a fair and honeſt way. But are we not utterly ſecluded from this our natural and inconteſtible Right by one Clauſe of the preſent Inſpection Law? For can it be denied (however it happens) that many Hogſheads of Tobacco are refuſed, the which were we allowed, even under that degrading Circumſtance, to ſhip, or to ſell to our Merchants, they would fetch us abundantly more than after they are hawled to Pieces, the Pickers paid, and jumbled together again, we can poſſibly get, by any Means; and that, on the other Hand, many are paſſed that fall far ſhort of the true Staple of Tobacco, and therefore ought to have been refuſed, and picked, or ſold to the Merchants at a lower Price. Yet even theſe are vended at Home at ſome inferiour Market, and at a conſiderable Price, to the Profit of the Merchants, and without in the leaſt depreciating the ſtaunch Tobacco. I know not what Reaſon can be aſſigned for our being deprived of theſe Advantages in this one Species of Staple Commodities, and in no other that I know of! Was it a Cuſtom to cooper up our Wheat for Exportation in Caſks, as we do Tobacco, there would be as much Need for an Inſpection of the former as the latter. Now can it be imagined that any honeſt Farmer could, with any Patience, bear to have his whole Hogſhead of Wheat emptied, hawled about, waſhed, and a conſiderable Toll taken thereout, only for one Buſhel or two that happened to be badly cleaned at one Head, in the Middle, or any other Part of it; and beſides, the Remainder to be left in a worſe Situation by theſe Overhawlers than they found it? As has been the Caſe, very often, with Reſpect to Tobacco. We are all inſtantly alarmed at this Repreſentation of Things; but in a Caſe quite ſimilar to it, in every Inſtance, we ſeem almoſt unconcerned, which is really amazing! But perhaps it will be ſtill farther ſaid that by this new Eſtabliſhment we ſhall now drive on a fine Wheel of Commerce indeed, clogged with Dirt and Rubbiſh; a pretty Scheme to eſtabliſh our Credit abroad, and get Vent for our exported Commodities. I grant this would be the natural Conſequence, indeed, if Traſh, or ill conditioned Wares, were to be mixed and incorporated with thoſe of the genuine Kind, as they would in a Manner contaminate the Whole; but this can no more be the Caſe when our Wheat or Tobacco (as is ſuppoſed) is ſeparated in ſmall Bodies by intervening Caſks, than a great Number of the meaneſt Sort of Horſes, at the ſame Market, can prejudice the Sale of thoſe of the beſt Kind. Nor is it reaſonable to ſuppoſe that by this Indulgence there would be any more, if ſo much, bad Tobacco brought to Market as now is, ſince all due and proper Encouragement is here given to the honeſt Planters, and every Step taken, that the Nature of Things will allow, to detect the knaviſh Ones, whom no Law, or penal Sanction, can ever fully reſtrain. Much more might be ſaid on the Subject, but I ſhall content myſelf with this for the preſent, in Hopes it will provoke ſome abler Pen either to illuſtrate my Meaning or to inveſtigate my Errours. As the former cannot but be very pleaſing to any Perſon on his firſt Eſſay, ſo the latter will not be in the leaſt offenſive to One who writes not for vain Oſtentation or Applauſe, but for the Sake of the publick Weal. I am your moſt humble Servant,

SOBRINO.

To Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING lately read ſome Paragraphs in your Paper in which the Writers ſignified their Joy at the Proſpect of a War, I could not help making a Remark, which I beg Leave to communicate to the Publick by your Favour.

What is War? It is the Reign of Violence; the Licenſe of Robbery and Murder; the Fatigues, the Dangers, the Sickneſs, the Wounds, the Death of Thouſands; the Deſolation of Provinces; the Waſte of the human Species; the Mourning of Parents; the Cries and Tears of Widows and Orphans.

Why do People wiſh for ſo great Calamities? Forſooth, that Trade may be briſker, that Money may circulate, that they may add a wretched Sum to their Eſtates. Are they not aſhamed to confeſs, and even to profeſs, ſuch a miſerable Selfiſhneſs, ſo contrary to Chriſtianity, and even to Humanity?

If rich, proud, overgrown Nations, muſt have a foreign War to prevent a domeſtick One, which, without Doubt, is more lamentable, let it be ſo; but I cannot help bewailing the Imperfection or Corruption of human Nature, that ſeems to require one great Miſery to prevent a greater.

D. R.

Advertiſements.

CAROLINE, *January* 10, 1771.

THE Subſcriber takes this Method to adviſe all whom it may concern that the two Negroes now in the Poſſeſſion of *Wyat Coleman*, named *Ben* and *Dinah*, were only lent to the ſaid *Coleman*, on his Marriage with the Subſcriber's Daughter; and that the ſaid Negro *Dinah* has ſince had Increaſe *Jenny*, *Fanny*, and *Harry*, the Property of all which has never been parted with by

2‖ JAMES LINDSAY.

JANUARY 10, 1771.

EXCLUSIVE of the twenty Negroes advertiſed to be ſold at *Hanover* Courthouſe, on the 23d Inſtant, under Execution, for ready Money, as alſo the fifteen advertiſed to be ſold on the ſame Day and Place with Credit, there will be the farther Number of [illegible] or twenty very likely *Virginia* born SLAVES offered for Sale, for ready Money only, or Merchants Notes payable at the [illegible] General Court, which will [illegible]

To be SOLD, *on* WEDNESDAY *the* 6*th of* MARCH, *purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr.* Anthony Hay, *deceaſed*,

THAT noted and well accuſtomed Tavern in *Williamſburg* called the RALEIGH, which has every Convenience to it, and an exceeding fine Stable and Paſture adjoining. At the ſame Time will be ſold the Stock of LIQUORS, a great Quantity of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, ſome CHAIRS and HARNESS, CARTS and HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, &c.——Alſo a very good DWELLINGHOUSE on the back Street, where Mr. *Hay* formerly lived, with a large Cabinet Maker's Shop and Timber Yard, and all neceſſary Outhouſes for a Family.——And on *Tueſday* the 7th of *May* will be ſold, before the *Raleigh* Door, nineteen NEGROES belonging to the ſaid Eſtate; among them a very good Cabinet Maker, a good Coachman and Carter, ſome fine Waiting Boys, good Cooks, Waſhers, &c.——Six Months Credit will be allowed for all Sums above five Pounds, the Purchaſers giving Bond and Security; and for the *Raleigh*, the Time of Payment will be agreed on at the Day of Sale.

WILLIAM TREBELL, } Executors.
ROBERT NICOLSON, }

N. B. All Perſons who have Demands againſt Mr. *Hay*'s Eſtate are requeſted to make them ſpeedily known, that Proviſion may be made for diſcharging them; and thoſe indebted thereto are deſired to make immediate Payment. It is hoped none of the Creditors will put the Eſtate to any unneceſſary Charge, by Suits, when we aſſure them the beſt Means will be uſed to pay the Debts with all Speed, and when it is conſidered that Mr. *Hay* has left a large Family, whoſe tender Years entitle them to ſome Indulgence.

JAMES CITY County, *January* 17, 1771.

THE Ordinary late *Aſhley*'s, and formerly kept by the Subſcriber, which is on the main Road to *Williamſburg*, and about ſix Miles diſtant from it, is again occupied by him; where Travellers, and others, will meet with good Entertainment for themſelves and Horſes. ALEXANDER WALKER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 17, 1771.

G*OOD Encouragement will be given to Journeymen* SHOEMAKERS, *who are acquainted with their Buſineſs, by*

THOMAS SKINNER.

RUN away from *Peterſburg*, on the 26th of laſt Month, a Negro Man named GABRIEL, a likely well made Fellow about two and twenty Years of Age, and entitled to Freedom at the Age of thirty one. He formerly belonged to the Eſtate of Mr. *Benjamin Hubbard*, in *Caroline*, to which County it is probable he may be gone. A Reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, beſides what the Law allows, will be paid to any Perſon who delivers him to me, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again. JOHN M'NABB.

To be LET *upon* FREIGHT, *to* Whitehaven *or* Glaſgow,

THE Ship BROTHERS, of *Whitehaven*, *Thomas Williamſon* Maſter, *Britiſh* built, five Years old, Burthen one Hundred and ſeventy Tuns, or thereabouts, now lying at *Sack Point*, *Nanſemond* River. For Terms apply to the Captain, on Board.

THE Ship INDUSTRY, belonging to *Whitehaven*, now lying at *Norfolk*, *James Lowes* Maſter, carries four Hundred and forty Hogſheads of Tobacco. Any Perſon inclinable to charter the ſaid Ship may know the Terms by applying to the Maſter, on Board; or to *John* and *Jonathan Eilbeck*, in *Norfolk*.

On the 4*th of* March *next, at* Prince William *Courthouſe, will be* SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND containing about eight Hundred Acres, within three Miles of *Dumfries*, on which is a neat DWELLINGHOUSE, pleaſantly ſituated, and other convenient Houſes for cropping. And on the 2d Day of *April* next, at *Wincheſter*, will be ſold a Tract of LAND in *Frederick* County, containing two Hundred Acres, known by the Name of *David Wood*'s Creek. The ſaid Lands were directed by Captain *William Bennett*, deceaſed, to be ſold by his Executors, to ſatisfy his Creditors. Long Credit will be given for great Part of the Purchaſe Money.

6 WILLIAM CARR.

To be SOLD *at* Urbanna, *on the* 28*th of this Inſtant, being* Middleſex *Court Day*,

ALL the Eſtate of WILLIAM URIE; there is an exceeding good PILOT BOAT, not quite two Years old, remarkable for being a fine Sailer. Six Months Credit will be allowed, Bond and Security being given to GEORGE LORIMER, Adminiſtrator.

PRINCE EDWARD County, *January* 1, 1771.

THE Subſcriber having lately purchaſed of *James Roberts*, of *Pittſylvania*, a Negro Man Slave named *Jupiter*; and as a Report prevails that the ſaid Slave is under ſeveral Mortgages, or other Encumbrances, he therefore requeſts thoſe who may have any Claim to the ſaid Slave to make the ſame known to him before the 10th of *June* next, as he is bound by that Time to pay the Purchaſe Money. JOHN MARTIN.

CHARLOTTE County, *January* 1, 1771.

THE Subſcriber having lately purchaſed of *James Roberts*, of *Pittſylvania*, five Negro Slaves, namely, a Woman named *Betty*, and her four Children, *Jude*, *Beck*, *Fanny*, and *Sampſon*; and as a Report prevails that the ſaid Slaves are under ſeveral Mortgages, or other Encumbrances, he therefore requeſts thoſe who may have any Claim to the ſaid Slaves to make them known to him before the 10th of *June* next, as he is bound by that Time to pay the Purchaſe Money.

STEPHEN BEDFORD.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidders, on* Thurſday *the* 31*ſt of this Inſtant* (January) *at the Houſe of Colonel* Bernard Moore, *in* King William,

EIGHTEEN Hundred Acres of LAND for the Life of Colonel *Moore*, lying on *Mattapony* River, in the ſaid County, being the Land whereon Colonel *Moore* now lives. Alſo the Fee Simple Eſtate in eleven Hundred and twenty five Acres of exceeding fine well timbered Land, lying in the ſaid County, on *Pamunkey* River, below *Ruffin*'s Ferry, where Colonel *Moore* formerly lived. The above Lands are ſubject to Mrs. *Moore*'s Dower. At the ſame Time will be ſold all the perſonal Eſtate of Colonel *Moore*, conſiſting of Plate, Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, Horſes, Hogs, Sheep, Cattle, Corn, Fodder, Plantation Utenſils, and ſixteen Houſe Servants.——And on *Tueſday* the 5th of *February*, being the Day after *Henrico* Court, will be ſold to the higheſt Bidders, at *Richmond* Town, the Remainder of Colonel *Moore*'s Slaves, being near one Hundred, amongſt which are Tradeſmen of ſeveral Sorts.——All the above Eſtate hath been conveyed to the Subſcribers, as Truſtees, for the Purpoſe of paying Colonel *Moore*'s Debts. As it is the Deſire of the Truſtees to make the moſt of the Eſtate, for the Benefit of the Creditors, they requeſt that all Perſons who have Mortgages on, or Demands againſt, the Eſtate, may attend the Sale, to aſſiſt them, and ſee that every Thing is conducted to their Satiſfaction. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed for the above Eſtate, the Purchaſers giving Bond, with approved Security, to

CARTER BRAXTON, }
GEORGE WEBB, }
THOMAS WALKER, } Truſtees.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, }
JACK POWER, }

Juſt imported in the Ship Induſtry, *from* Limerick,

SIXTY indented SERVANTS, for five Years, amongſt them ſeveral valuable Tradeſmen, which will be ſold at *Searle*'s, on *Monday* the twenty eighth of this Inſtant (*January*) by DAVID ROSS.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, by Virtue of a Decree of* Hanover *Court, at the Courthouſe, on* Wedneſday *the* 23*d of this Inſtant* (January)

THIRTEEN likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, conſiſting of Men, Women, and Children, belonging to the Eſtate of [illegible] *Blackwell*, Junior, to ſatisfy his Creditors. Three Years Credit will be allowed for greateſt Part of the Money, and twelve Months for the Remainder, Bond and good Security being given.

At the ſame Time and Place will be expoſed to publick Sale about twenty valuable *Virginia* born SLAVES, Men, Women, and Boys, for ready Money, taken by Virtue of Execution, by the Sheriff of *Hanover*. (2)

RUN away from the Subſcriber, near *Williamſburg*, a tall ſlim likely *Virginia* born Negro Wench named LUCY, about eighteen Years of Age, formerly the Property of Mr. [illegible] *Cole*, of this City, deceaſed. I have great Reaſon to believe ſhe is harboured in or about *Williamſburg*. TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward will be given for apprehending her. FREDERICK BRYAN.

PRINCE GEORGE County, *January* [illegible], 1771.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, the 27th of *May* laſt, a Negro Wench named HANNAH, twenty [illegible] Years old, about five Feet five Inches high, well made, has a down Look, ſpeaks ſhort and ſurly, and the Whites of her Eyes remarkably red, had on when ſhe went away a black Yarn Serge Jacket and white Yarn Serge Petticoat, Oſnabrug Shift, and carried with her ſome other Clothes. She is ſuppoſed to be lurking about Mr. [illegible] Quarter, on [illegible] River, in *Southampton* County, where ſhe has ſome Relations. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Wench, and bring her to me, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward; and if taken out of this Colony, FIVE POUNDS.

‖ JOHN THWEAT.

N. B. As ſhe has a Notion of Freedom, ſhe may perhaps paſs as a free Wench where ſhe is not known.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, in *Chowan* County, *North Carolina*, a Negro Fellow, who calls himſelf ADAM, and branded on the Cheek I+C. He is about forty Years old, about five Feet five Inches high, and ſays he belongs to *Indians*. The Owner may have him on proving his Property, and paying Charges. JOHN COFFIELD.

TAKEN up, in *Louiſa*, a Mouſe coloured young HORSE about four Feet four Inches and a Half high, has a black Mane and Tail, a black Streak down his Back, a few white Hairs over the right Eye and in his Forehead, branded on the near Shoulder Y, and on the near Buttock S. Poſted, and appraiſed to ſeven Pounds.

‖ RICHARD COLE.

TAKEN up, in *Warwick*, *Cheſterfield* County, a black HORSE about four Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, with a hanging Mane and ſwitch Tail, is branded, but not plain enough to be diſcerned, having been galled, but has a remarkable white Stroke down his near Cheek, as if done by a Halter. Poſted, and appraiſed to eight Pounds.

MATTHEW BRANCH.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a bay MARE about four Feet four Inches high, four Years old, but has no Brand perceivable. Poſted, and appraiſed to forty Shillings. ‖ PETER STAINBACK.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 3, 1771.

JAMES GARDNER, Carpenter and Joiner, begs Leave to inform the Publick that he has opened Shop behind the Church. All Gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their Orders may depend upon his Punctuality, and their Buſineſs being well executed.

N. B. He makes Window Saſhes, on reaſonable Terms.

JUST imported from *Liverpool*, in the Ship *Young Samuel*, *Robert Smith* Maſter, and to be SOLD by the Subſcribers, SALT, COALS, CORDAGE of all Sorts and Sizes, SAIL CANVAS, ANCHORS, REFINED SUGAR, &c. &c. &c.

BOLDEN, LAURENCE, and Company.

N. B. The ſaid Veſſel will take in TOBACCO, or DEERSKINS, for *Liverpool*, at a very moderate Freight.

FIFTY CHOICE VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES

will be SOLD at *Rocky Ridge*, on *Monday* the 4th of *February*; the Time of Payment for which will be convenient for Purchaſers, and an undoubted Title made by 4 HUGH M'MEKIN.

To be SOLD, *on* FRIDAY *the* 9*th of* FEBRUARY, *at* MECKLENBURG *Courthouſe*,

TWENTY five likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, among them ſeveral young Houſe Wenches; the others Men, Women, and Children. They will be ſold for ready Money, or merchants Notes payable in *April* General Court next. The Title is indiſputable, and will be made to the Purchaſers on the Day of Sale. FRANCIS WILLIS.

COMMITTED to the Jail of *Cheſterfield* County, on the 13th of *December*, a large Negro Man, that cannot, or will not, tell the Name of his Owner. He has on a Cotton Jacket and Breeches, and appears to be about forty Years old. The Owner may have him on proving his Property, and paying as the Law directs,

JAMES BALL, Jailer.

To be LET *on* CHARTER, *for any Port in* Britain, *or to any Port to the Eaſtward*,

THE new Ship MORANT BAY, *James Craig* Maſter, which will be ready to take in her Load by the firſt of *February* next. Any Perſon inclinable to charter may know the Terms by applying to ſaid Maſter, or of the Subſcribers. She has excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers. Tf LOGAN, GILMOUR, & Co.

NORFOLK, *December* 25, 1770.

TAKEN up, in *Stafford*, a brindled pied COW with a Crop, Slit, and Underkeel, in each Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to forty five Shillings. ‖ SOLOMON GALLAHAN.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a gray MARE about four Feet two Inches high, with a raw Noſe, her Brand not diſcoverable. Poſted, and appraiſed to three Pounds. MILES BOTT.

TAKEN up at the Hon. *Thomas Nelſon*'s Plantation, in *Hanover*, near *Taylor*'s Ferry, a likely gray MARE about ſix or ſeven Years old, four Feet five or ſix Inches high, with a hanging Mane and ſwitch Tail, trots and gallops, but has no Brand perceivable. Poſted, and appraiſed to nine Pounds. ‖ JAMES FRAZER.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a bay HORSE four Feet four Inches high, about five Years old, branded on the near Buttock *PS* in a [illegible], and had on a ſmall Bell marked H. Poſted, and appraiſed to five Pounds. THOMAS SCRUGGS.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, four BULL YEARLINGS, unmarked, two of them black, one red, and the other brindled. Alſo a brindled Cow, marked with a Halfmoon in each Ear, in the under Side of the right, and the upper Part of the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to ſeven Pounds five Shillings. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a white HORSE about four Feet four Inches high, ten or twelve Years old, a little gray about the Hams, has a hanging Mane and ſwitch Tail, and branded on the near Buttock C. Poſted, and appraiſed to twenty five Shillings.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a red and white STEER about five Years old, with ſawed Horns, marked with a Crop and Underkeel in the right Ear, and a Crop in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to forty Shillings.

‖ NICHOLAS CRENSHAW.

TAKEN up, in *Prince William*, a middle ſized dark gray MARE about five Years old, about thirteen Hands and a Half high, has a Star in her Forehead, her hind Feet white, had on a good Bell, and is branded on the near Buttock with a Swivel Stirrup Iron.

JOHN WELCH.

TAKEN up, in *Auguſta*, a bay MARE about two and twenty Years old, has a Star in her Forehead, branded on the near Shoulder T, and on the near Buttock B. Poſted, and appraiſed to thirty Shillings.

JOHN CURRY.

TAKEN up, in *Auguſta*, a bay HORSE eight Years old, about thirteen Hands high, is a natural Trotter, branded on the near Shoulder M, and on the Buttock R. Poſted, and appraiſed to four Pounds ten Shillings. WILLIAM LONG.

TAKEN up, in [illegible], four Head of pied CATTLE, three of them Steers, [illegible] at each Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to eight Pounds five Shillings. JOHN WAUGH.

POETS CORNER.

A NIGHT PIECE.

WHILE Night in ſolemn Shade inveſts the Pole,
And calm Reflexion ſooths the penſive Soul;
While Reaſon undiſturb'd aſſerts her Sway,
And Life's deceitful Colours fade away:
To thee! all-conſcious Preſence! I devote
This peaceful Interval of ſober Thought.
Here all my better Faculties confine,
And be this Hour of ſacred Silence thine.
If by the Day's illuſive Scenes miſled,
My erring Soul from Virtue's Path has ſtray'd,
Snar'd by Example, or by Paſſion warm'd,
Some falſe Delight my giddy Senſe has charm'd,
My calmer Thoughts the wretched Choice reprove,
And my beſt Hopes are center'd in thy Love.
Depriv'd of this, can Life one Joy afford!
Its utmoſt Boaſt a vain unmeaning Word.
But ah! how oft my lawleſs Paſſions rove!
And break thoſe awful Precepts I approve!
Purſue the fatal Impulſe I abhor,
And violate the Virtue I adore!
Oft when thy better Spirit's Guardian Care
Warn'd my fond Soul to ſhun the tempting Snare,
My ſtubborn Will his gentle Aid repreſs'd,
And check'd the riſing Goodneſs in my Breaſt,
Mad with vain Hopes, or urg'd by falſe Deſires,
Still'd his ſoft Voice, and quench'd his ſacred Fires.
With Grief oppreſs'd, and proſtrate in the Duſt,
Should'ſt thou condemn, I own the Sentence juſt.
But oh! thy ſofter Titles let me claim,
And plead my Cauſe by Mercy's gentle Name.
Mercy, that wipes the penitential Tear,
And diſſipates the Horrours of Deſpair;
From rigorous Juſtice ſteals the vengeful Hour,
Softens the dreadful Attribute of Power;
Diſarms the Wrath of an offended God,
And ſeals my Pardon in a Saviour's Blood.
All powerful Grace, exert thy gentle Sway,
And teach my Rebel Paſſions to obey;
Leſt lurking Folly, with inſidious Art,
Regain my volatile inconſtant Heart.
Shall every high Reſolve Devotion frames
Be only lifeleſs Sounds and ſpecious Names?
Oh rather while thy Hopes and Fears controul,
In this ſtill Hour, each Motion of my Soul,
Secure its Safety by a ſudden Doom,
And be the ſoft Receſs of Sleep my Tomb.
Calm let me ſlumber in that dark Repoſe,
'Till the laſt Morn its Orient Beams diſcloſe:
Then, when the great Archangel's potent Sound
Shall echo through Creation's ample Round,
Wak'd from the Sleep of Death, with Joy ſurvey
The opening Splendours of eternal Day.

HARDWARE River (ALBEMARLE) December 20, 1770.

WHEREAS Meſſ. James & Robert Donald and Company, of Glaſgow, have diſcontinued their Trade at this Place, I hereby give Notice to all thoſe who have uſed the [illegible] on my Books for Meſſ. [illegible] to [illegible] and in Order to prevent Diſputes hereafter, Books will be [illegible] for which Purpoſe I will attend regularly at this Place [illegible]. Thoſe who [illegible] being put in Suit, [illegible] which I would willingly avoid. [illegible] will be out of my Power [illegible] to every One with whom I have Dealings, it is expected [illegible] will pay ſtrict Regard to this Advertiſement. PETER DAVIE.

SHOCKOE, December 27, 1770.

THE Subſcriber, having given up the Management of the Store kept by him at Shocko, on Account of James and Robert Donald and Company, [illegible] until the firſt of September next. [illegible] together with the Indulgence already given, will, he [illegible]. The Goods at [illegible] Alexander Buchanan, where [illegible] Terms.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

TO be SOLD, or RENTED for one Year, and entered on immediately,

EIGHT Hundred and fifteen Acres of LAND in Albemarle County, [illegible] River, on which there is a large Store, a good [illegible] Kitchen, Barn, Stable, and other convenient Houſes. [illegible] and will produce good Corn, Wheat, or Tobacco; [illegible] is in very good Order. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe [illegible], the above Plantation, may come and ſee the Place. The Terms, and Time of Payment, will be made known by James Buchanan, [illegible] Richmond; or by the Subſcriber, who lives on the Premiſes.

PETER DAVIE.

HANOVER Town, July 25, 1770.

THE Subſcriber having diſcontinued the [illegible] by him in this Town, requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to [illegible] their Accounts immediately, by Payment or otherwiſe. [illegible], together with the Indulgence he has already given, he [illegible] will ſave farther Application, as all thoſe who do not comply with [illegible] expect to have their Accounts put into an Attorney's Hands, without other Notice, or Reſpect of Perſons. He has a Quantity of Goods, which he will ſell on reaſonable Terms, for ready Money or ſhort Credit.

Tf JOHN SMITH.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, about the 26th of September laſt, two young Negro Men; the one named JACK, the other SAM. JACK is about five Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, very black, is well made, and of a pleaſing Countenance; had on when he went away a blue ſhort Jacket, pretty much worn, an Oſnabrug Shirt, and a Pair of Oſnabrug Trouſers, blackened much with Tar, as he had been lately working on Board a Veſſel, but had neither Shoes nor Stockings. SAM is of the yellowiſh Caſt, a low ſquat Fellow, has remarkable bow Legs, and of a ſurly Countenance; had on when he went away a Jacket of a light Colour pretty much worn, an Oſnabrug Shirt, a new Felt Hat, and a Pair of Oſnabrug Trouſers much like Jack's, and has neither Shoes nor Stockings. Theſe Negroes left a Waggon on the Road to Mr. Charles Irving's in Albemarle County, and I expect will make for Norfolk, as they were brought from thence by Captain John Kerr, of whom I purchaſed them. Whoever delivers the ſaid Negroes to me, at Richmond Town, or ſecures them ſo as I can get them, ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS Reward for each, beſides the Allowance by Law.

Tf NEIL CAMPBELL.

THIS is to forewarn all Perſons from truſting [illegible] or [illegible] any Buſineſs with her, on my Account, as I will not pay any more Debts of her contracting, nor allow [illegible] Receipts to be good.

[illegible] THOMAS YOUNGHUSBAND.

To be SOLD at the Plantation where Mr. Robert Alcock lives, in the County of Culpeper, on the [illegible] Day of February,

TWELVE Thouſand Acres of Land, lying in the Fork of [illegible] and [illegible] Rivers, in the ſaid County. [illegible] given until the [illegible] following, the Purchaſers giving Bond and Security to the Executors of the Honourable [illegible] Grymes, [illegible] a Diſcount allowed at the Rate of five per Cent. per Annum, for prompt Payment. The Land will be ſold in Parcels, and Mr. [illegible] directed to ſhow it to any Perſon who is deſirous of ſeeing it before the Day of Sale.

tt CHARLES GRYMES.
BENJAMIN GRYMES, Junior.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, at the Falls of James River, the Middle of laſt Month, a Negro Man named DAVY, belonging to the Hon. William Byrd, Eſquire, about thirty Years old, five Feet eight Inches high, and very ſtout made; he is of a yellow Complexion, has a down Look, and a Defect in ſome of his fore Teeth. He is ſuppoſed to be lurking about Hanover Town, Peterſburg, or gone towards Carolina. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Fellow, and bring him to me, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and if taken out of the Colony, FIVE POUNDS. Tf DAVID PATTESON.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION ſituated in Nanſemond County, Diſtance from Suffolk ſeven Miles, from Norfolk twenty ſeven. It contains one Hundred and ſeventy nine Acres, one Third of which is not yet cleared, has on it a very good two Story Brickhouſe, with Outhouſes proper. Any One inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to James Murdaugh in Nanſemond, or Bryan Croſbie in Portſmouth. Tf

VIRGINIA, ſc.

At a GENERAL COURT held at the Capitol, November 5, 1770.

John Spear, and Matthias Spear, executors, &c. of John Woolrich Spear, deceaſed, plaintiffs, againſt John Judia, late of Frederick county, Virginia, and Henry Grapel, defendants, } In Chancery.

THE defendant John Judia being beyond ſea, and not having entered his appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, it is ordered that the other defendant, who hath effects of the ſaid John Judia in his hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch effects, until the farther order or decree of this court concerning the ſame; but that he deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the demand of the plaintiffs, unto the ſaid plaintiffs, upon their giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court for the return of ſuch effects, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as the court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is ordered that the ſaid defendant, John Judia, do appear here on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inſerted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively; and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day, immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of Frederick, in the county of Frederick; and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the CAPITOL, in the city of Williamſburg.

BEN. WALLER.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

At a GENERAL COURT held at the Capitol, November 6, 1770.

[illegible] Gordon, and Patrick Ramſay, plaintiffs, againſt George Thomas, Peter Lyons, George Webb, John Parks, Joſeph Tharp, and James Drew, defendants, } In Chancery.

THE defendant John Park being beyond ſea, and not having entered his appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, it is ordered that the other defendants, who have effects of the ſaid John Parks in their hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch effects, until the farther order or decree of this court concerning the ſame; but that they deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the demand of the plaintiffs, unto the ſaid plaintiffs, upon their giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court for the return of ſuch effects, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as the court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is farther ordered that the ſaid defendant, John Parks, do appear here on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inſerted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively; and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day, immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of St. Paul, in the county of Hanover; and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the CAPITOL, in the city of Williamſburg.

BEN. WALLER.

A CATALOGUE of BOOKS, &c. to be SOLD at the POST OFFICE in Williamſburg.

ANSON's Voyages.
Aſtruc on Venereal Diſeaſes.
Armſtrong on the Diſeaſes of Children.
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Alleine's Alarm to Unconverted Sinners.
Atkinſon's Epitome.
Arabian Nights Entertainment.
Byron's Voyages.
Brookes's Zoology.
Butler's Remains.
Birch's Life of Henry Prince of Wales.
Baxter's Saints Everlaſting Reſt.
Bennet's Chriſtian Oratory.
Brooke's Cookery.
Buchanan's Dictionary.
Brown's Sunday Thoughts.
Beveridge's Thoughts.
Brooke's Introduction to the Practice of Phyſick.
Britiſh Plutarch.
Baron Bielfeld's Letters.
Bartlet's Farriery.
Barclay's Apology.
Biographical Dictionary.
Boſton's Fourfold State.
Baxter's Call to the Unconverted.
Bunyan's Holy War.
Chandler's Life of King David.
Campbell's Preſent State of Europe.
Crevier's Roman Hiſtory.
Cheſelden's Anatomy.
Culpeper's Midwifery.
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Clariſſa.
Compleat Gameſter.
Chambaud's Geography.
Commentaries of Marcus Antoninus.
Caliſtus, or the Man of Faſhion.
Caſtle of Otranto.
Cambray's Dialogues on Eloquence.
Cambray on Charity.
Croſby's Navigation.
Cottage, by Miſs Minifie.
Cotton's Works.
Cocker's Arithmetick.
Dictionarium Ruſticum.
Drelincourt on Death.
Dryden's Works.
——— Fables.
Dufreſnoy's Chronological Tables.
Du Freval on Charity.
Duke of Wharton's True Briton.
Ditton on the Reſurrection.
Derham's Aſtro-Theology.
Don Quixote.
Dodſley's Pleaſing Inſtructor.
Doddridge on Religion.
——— on the New Teſtament.
Dilworth's Arithmetick.
Emerſon's Mechanicks.
Erſkine's Sermons.
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Emily Montague.
Farmer's Guide.
Fox on the New Teſtament.
Fordyce's Art of Preaching.
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——— Book of Knowledge.
Female Spectator.
Fielding's Works.
Ferguſon's Aſtronomy.
——— Lectures.
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Family Companion for Health.
Farrier's Dictionary.
Grand Tour.
Goldſmith's Roman Hiſtory.
Guthrie's Epiſtles to Atticus.
Gerard on Taſte.
Gordon's Geographical Grammar.
Gentleman's Dictionary.
German Spy.
Gay's Fables.
Hume's Hiſtory of England.
Harris's Life of Cromwell.
Hiſtory of Cape Breton.
——— of California.
——— of Greenland.
——— of Lewis XI.
——— of the Germans.
——— of Kuli Khan.
——— of Claſſick Authors.
——— of the Spaniſh Settlements in America.
——— Hiſtory of the Bible.
Harris on the Globes.
—— on the Diſeaſes of Infants.
Howell's Letters.
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Hogarth's Analyſis of Beauty.
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James's Diſpenſatory.
James on Gardening.
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Love's Surveying.
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London Medical Obſervations.
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Lind on the Scurvy.
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Life of Charles XII.
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Manners.
Memoirs of Ladies of Great Britain.
Milton's Works.
Morgan's Phyſico-Theology.
Marquis D'Argens's Philoſophical Diſſertations.
Maxims of Chriſtina Queen of Sweden.
Mariner's Compaſs.
——— New Calendar.
Mair's Arithmetick.
Meſſiah.
New Whole Duty of Man.
—— Practice of Piety.
—— Week's Preparation.
Nelſon's Feſtivals.
Naval Hiſtory of Great Britain.
Nature Diſplayed.
Oſtler on Horſes.
Poſtlethwayt's Dictionary.
Preſent State of the Britiſh Empire in Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America.
Potter's Antiquities of Greece.
——— [illegible]
Preceptor.
Pringle on the Diſeaſes of the Army.
Pardon's Arithmetick.
Pope's Works.
Partizan, or the Art of making War in Detachment.
Prior's Poems.
Pilgrim's Progreſs.
Pemberton's Diſpenſatory.
Ruffhead's Life of Pope.
Review of Nations.
Religious Philoſopher.
Reimarus's Diſſertations.
Reviſal of Shakeſpear's Text.
Rudiments of Grecian Hiſtory.
Richardſon's Æſop.
Roderick Random.
Rabelais's Works.
Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory.
——— Belles Lettres.
Royal Farrier.
Smollet's Hiſtory of England.
——— Gil Blas.
Sheridan on Education.
Smith on Diſtilling.
Simpſon's Geometry.
Simſon's Euclid.
Smith's Moral Sentiments.
Stewart's Tracts.
Sir Iſaac Newton's Univerſal Arithmetick.
Stanhope on the Epiſtles and Goſpels.
Sharp's Surgery.
Smellie's Midwifery.
Swift's Works.
—— Hiſtory of the four laſt Years of Queen Anne.
Spectator.
Soliman and Almena.
Secret Hiſtory of Perſia.
Seneca's Morals.
Spincke's Devotions.
Steel's Poems.
Shakeſpear Illuſtrated.
Taylor's Holy Living and Dying.
Tom Brown's Works.
Telemachus.
Turkiſh Spy.
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Tom Jones.
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Voltaire's Works.
——— Age of Lewis XV.
——— Letters on the Engliſh Nation.
Vernon's Reports.
Watts Logick.
—— Poems.
—— Pſalms.
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Weſley's Poems.
Walſh's Hiſtory of the Popes.
Whaley's Poems.
Works of the Minor Poets.
[illegible]
[illegible] Evening Entertainments.
Wiltſhire Beau.
Young Man's Beſt Companion.
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SCHOOL BOOKS.

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Gradus ad Parnaſſum.
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Lilly's Grammar.
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Chriſtie's Grammar.
Ruddiman's Grammar.
——— Rudiments.
Clarke's Introduction.
——— [illegible]
——— [illegible]
——— Æſop.
——— Eutropius.
——— Florus.
——— Eraſmus.
——— Ovid's Metamorphoſes.
Duncan's Cæſar.
——— Cicero's Orations.
Davidſon's Virgil.
——— Horace.
Hutchinſon's Xenophon.
Proſodia Conſtrued.
Stirling's Ovid.
——— [illegible]
——— [illegible]
——— [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Virgil.
Virgil.
[illegible]
Ovid.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Cicero's Orations.
Juvenal [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

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[illegible]
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[illegible]
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Iſſue Plaiſters, which ſtick without filleting; and
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